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ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
DAIRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c.  
14 Johnson St., Victoria.

# The Daily Colonist.

\$6 per ton  
Household Coal  
HALL & WALKER  
100 Government St. Phone 88.

VOL. LXXXVI. NO. 138.

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1901

FORTY-THIRD YEAR



## OUR LARGE XMAS STOCK

Embracing Many New Designs,  
Has Arrived.



A combination of the good, the new  
and the beautiful, at prices that you are  
willing to pay.

An Ideal Xmas Gift

Choose one now and have it laid aside  
for you.

## Canes and Umbrellas

Challoner & Mitchell  
Jewelers and Opticians  
47 Government St., Victoria

## EX. PARISIAN

Nathaniel Johnstone & Sons  
BORDEAUX CLARETS.

Bouchard, Pere & Fils  
BURGUNDY WINES.

Marie, Brizard & Roger  
(FRENCH) ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

APOLLINARIS, PINTS. . . .

## HUDSON'S BAY CO.

WHARF STREET.

## Cash Talks.



Our currency is sound and honest—why  
shouldn't it talk? You won't find a better  
audience for your money than we offer you,  
for we appreciate your patronage. We  
have the stock, and we keep moving to the  
best advantage.

RE-CLEANED CURRANTS, lb. .... 10c.  
SEEDED RAISINS, lb. .... 10c.  
MIXED PEEL ..... 10c.  
NEW FIGS, lb. .... 10c.  
GROCER'S ALMONDS, lb. .... 10c.  
WILSON'S ROLLED OATS, each ..... 10c.  
MINCE MEAT, package ..... 10c.  
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, lb. 75c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.  
CASH GROCERS.

## BULLOCH, LADE & CO'S

“V. O. V.”

VERY OLD VATTED

## Scotch Whisky

For sale by all leading grocers and  
wine merchants.



## J. A. Sayward Lumber Mills

THE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
ESTABLISHED 1858

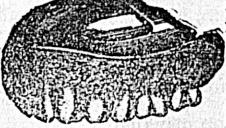
I have just added to my Saw Mill a complete Sash and Door Plant, and am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Gutter, Turnings, Stair Building, Paneling, Show Cases, Mantels, Office Fittings, etc. as well as all kinds of Building Material. I also have a complete Box Factory. Kill-Dried Lumber a specialty.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson, B.C., & White Horse, Y.T.

## Razors! Razors!

A large stock of Bengal Razors  
just received. Strops, Brushes, etc.  
a specialty. We warrant satisfaction  
at

FOX'S, 78 Govt St



Are you looking for work? A  
classified advertisement in The  
Colonist will help you.

## 2 LEADING BRANDS



Sold by All Grocers

## COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY, B.C.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

## LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

## Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Victoria and Vancouver, General Agents for B. C.

## Pither & Leiser

Importers and Wholesalers  
VICTORIA, B. C.  
PITHER & LEISER

Direct importers of all leading brands of WINES, LIQUORS,  
CIGARS, ETC. Agents in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory  
for G. H. MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY," the great leader.  
WALKER'S famous "KILMARNOCK" Scotch Whiskey. LEMP'S  
justly celebrated "EXTRA PALE" St. Louis Beer, and other  
favorite beverages. None but the best imported by us. Large stock  
always. HAVANA CIGARS.

Seven applications to parliament for  
parliament for the last  
that of Ida Elizabeth Bowell of Van-  
couver, for divorce from her husband,  
Charles J. Bowell, of Belleville; the  
usual causes are alleged.

Judge Leamy of the County court of  
Kootenay has been appointed judge of  
the County court of Yale.

## Off Goes

### His Head

Drink Mayor Morris of Ottawa  
Buys After Hours Disqualifies Him.

And He Cannot Hold Municipal  
Office For Two Years  
More.

Rebate on Lumber Exported Re-  
pealed by Dominion Order  
in Council.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Mayor Morris is  
mayor no longer of the capital of the  
Dominion. Today he pleaded "guilty"  
at the Police court with having illegally  
purchased liquor at the Russell house  
on Monday evening last, and was fined  
\$5 and costs. The conviction carries  
with it disqualification from a municipal  
office for two years. Mr. Morris ac-  
knowledges this, and notified the City  
Clerk to acquaint the council that the  
mayorality is vacant. Mr. Morris during  
his 10 months term, made himself very  
obnoxious to certain interests, but the  
feeling of the citizens is that his enemies  
in getting back at him have struck below  
the belt. There is some talk of petitioning  
the Lieutenant-Governor-in-  
Council to pardon Mr. Morris, which, if  
done, would render him eligible to run  
for the mayoralty next January.

An order from Ottawa has been passed  
repealing the rebate of 40 cents per  
thousand feet board measurement allowed  
on lumber exported from Manitoba,  
the Territories and British Columbia.  
The concession originally was made to enable  
Western lumbermen to compete with  
those across the International  
boundary operating under more favorable  
conditions. It is now revoked because  
representations have recently been  
made to the other interests are est-  
ablished on firm basis, and that conditions  
under which the concession was made  
to timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba,  
the Territories and British Columbia  
conduct their business is more  
favorable than across the line.

A free grant of land is made to the  
authorities of the Roman Catholic  
church in the Yukon territory (township of  
Bonanza) for church and mission pur-  
poses.

Seven applications to parliament for  
the last  
that of Ida Elizabeth Bowell of Van-  
couver, for divorce from her husband,  
Charles J. Bowell, of Belleville; the  
usual causes are alleged.

Judge Leamy of the County court of  
Kootenay has been appointed judge of  
the County court of Yale.

### MISS STONE.

Another Story From Sofia About the  
Brigands.

Sofia, Nov. 16.—An agent who is in  
touch with the brigands, reports that  
they recognize they made a mistake in  
kidnapping Miss Stone. They would,  
however, consider it worse than a  
blunder to release her without an ade-  
quate ransom. There is no longer any  
doubt regarding the brigands intentions  
towards the victim. They declare  
themselves to be not robbers, but patri-  
ots, performing an omnious task in  
the interests of a holy cause. The  
majority of the kidnappers are peasants  
and farmers, directed by a secret com-  
mittee to execute its missions.

### ORDERED TO MANILA.

More Troops Needed by United States  
in Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Orders have  
been issued by the War department  
directing the 27th Infantry to sail for  
the Philippines as soon as transportation  
can be provided. Two battalions of  
the regiment are now at Plattsbury barracks,  
N. Y., and the other at Fort Mc-  
Pherson. The regiment will probably  
proceed to Manila via New York and the  
Suez canal.

### GREEN RIVER HOT SPRINGS

#### WASHINGTON

Two and a half hours from Seattle and  
Tacoma, on main line of N. P. railway.  
Special 1-3 round trip fare from Victoria.  
The most perfectly appointed health and  
pleasure resort in the entire west. New  
and modern building, steam heated and  
electric lighted throughout. Splendid natural  
medicinal waters; perfect baths.  
Skilled attendants in every department,  
offering to those suffering from rheumatism,  
gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive,  
urinary and nervous systems, or to those  
in need of change and rest. A measure of  
relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident  
physicians; direct use of waters and baths  
without charge.  
Write for circulars, etc. Rates from  
\$12.50 weekly. Splendid winter resort.

### U. S. IMMIGRATION.

Report of the Commissioner for the  
Past Year.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The annual  
report of the Commissioner General  
of the Immigration Bureau,  
shows a total steerage arrivals  
from 487,918, an increase over the pre-  
ceding year of 39,346, or approximately  
9 per cent. Of this increase 2,022 came  
through Canadian ports and the remain-  
der through ports of this country. There  
were also 74,950 other alien  
passengers who came in the cabin, making  
a total of 562,868 for the year. In  
discussing the general subject of immi-  
gration, the commissioner general says

in part: "I have dealt with the problem successfully,  
it seems indispensable to remove as far  
as possible these conditions which con-  
flict with the incorporation of the alien  
element into the social system of the  
country, so that by actual experience  
the former may learn as soon as possible  
that the basis and foundation of the  
United States policy is a respect and af-  
fection for and a willing obedience to  
the laws and customs of the land be-  
cause the maintenance of these laws  
is the best guarantee of individual  
rights. It is therefore recommended that  
congress enact suitable legislation either  
with or if necessary, without the co-  
operation of the states, for the pur-  
pose of distributing the alien population  
with reference to the industrial law of  
supply and demand."

—

WESTMINSTER FAIR.

Date of Opening Fixed for September  
30 Next Year.

New Westminster, Nov. 16.—(Special)—

At a special general meeting of the  
Agricultural society last night it was  
unanimously agreed to change the date of  
the 1902 provincial exhibition at  
Westminster, making the opening day  
September 30 instead of October 7. This  
will enable the Mainland exhibitors to  
show at Victoria the following week.

The same meeting declined to raise the  
general admission above the time-honored  
two-bits, but the price of membership

tickets was reduced to \$2.

ROSSLAND OUTPUT.

Shipments of the Camp For the Week  
Just Closed.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 16.—The output  
of the Rossland camp for the week end-  
ing was 5,060 tons divided as

follows: Le Roi 3,500; Le Roi No. 2,  
1,200; Rossland Great Western, 360.

These figures bring the total output since

the camp was resumed up to 40,110 tons,

and for the year to date 257,418.

TRANSPORT ASHORE.

United States Transport Hancock Goes

Aground but Floats Again.

Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 16.—The United

States transport Hancock, which was

yesterday reported ashore on the south

side of the straits of Shimoneseki, has

been floated and is proceeding to Kobe.

STEAMER UMBRIA.

Unable to Put Into Queenstown Be-  
cause of Fog.

Queenstown, Nov. 16.—The Cunard  
line steamer Umbria Capt. Dutton, from

New York, November 9, was unable to

put in here today, owing to the dense fog

and proceeded for Liverpool.

ANTI-CHAMBERLAIN.

Germans Still Amusing Themselves  
Holding Meetings.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Numerous anti-

Chamberlain meetings were held

throughout Germany this week and there

are no signs of an abatement of the

movement. A number of meetings

adopted resolutions which were directed

to Imperial Chancellor Count von Bulow.

A direct semi-official utterance on

the subject is still lacking, but a number

of the country weeklies, which gen-

erally reflect the views of the local of-

ficials, print simultaneously articles con-

sidered to have been inspired from Berlin,

in which the people are warned

against carrying too far the feeling of

indignation against Mr. Chamberlain

and allowing it to assume the form of

general political hostility to Great Brit-

ain. The writer of this article rejects

the demand that the German govern-

ment enter a protest in London against

the utterances of the Colonial Secretary

and ask for satisfaction, as this would

overshoot the mark. The article con-

cludes with saying that public opinion

ONE  
WEEK  
MORE

We will Continue Our Sale of

Hot Water Bottles,  
Fountain Syringes



So that those who did not have the opportunity to get one last week will now have another chance for a week. Don't fail to see them. It is a pleasure to show them to you.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,  
Chemists,  
49 Govt Street

## NEWS OF THE LODGE ROOMS

### Happenings Among the Local Lodges During the Past Week.

Apathy on the part of the majority of the members of St. Andrews and the Caledonian society was responsible for the delay in making arrangements to celebrate the feast of Auld Lang Syne.

The patriotic and popular Patron Saint of the Caledonian thought he would not entertain the idea for a moment of abandoning the custom, and preparations have now been made to celebrate St. Andrews' day as of yore. Scotland's history will be retold the old songs sung, the merry pipes will make the blood flow quicker through the veins of many an old pioneer of the night of the 30th, and Auld Lang Syne will be sung with sincerity in every voice.

The brother of the Island S. O. E. and the Alessandri lodges of the same order have completed the arrangements for their annual banquet, the extraordinary growth of the younger lodges makes it difficult for the S. O. E. to get a banquet hall large enough for the members of both lodges. Great interest is taken in the anniversary, and it is on the taps that Bro. Critchley will this year eclipse his previous efforts as a ruminous speaker. Those who were present last year will ever remember the witty speech made by this gentleman. Bro. Col. E. G. Price will as last year preside over the gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walsh will visit Chilliwack and Mission Bay to attend a lodge of the Loyal True Blues. The large increase in the membership and new lodges of this order are mainly due to the intense enthusiasm shown by Mrs. Walsh. New lodges have been instituted at Cumberland, Sydney, Nanaimo and several other places in British Columbia, and the reason for the success of the lodges is easily shown after the lodges have been opened.

The K. of P.'s held a very successful social and dance on Thursday evening. The auction sale conducted by Mr. E. J. Salmon will long be remembered. A veritable host in himself, he kept those present convulsed with laughter with his ready wit, and even those who bid high and got a pup instead of a \$5 bill enjoyed the fun as readily as those who got a bill and expected a pup. The proceeds of the auction realised over \$30. Another social will be held very soon.

The Daughters of St. George meet tomorrow evening, when a statement in connection with the hall and its expense will be presented to the members.

There was quite a large attendance of members at the last meeting of Miltona Lodge, Sons of St. George. Nominations were made for officers for the next half year and at the next meeting on the 23rd the election will take place. The officers announced their intention to celebrate their term of office with a banquet.

The desire to establish a home for the aged and deserving Odd Fellows, seems likely to be realised. The three lodges are working in harmony to secure this worthy object, and the subscriptions are coming in fairly well.

The Blue Ribbon hall at Esquimalt will on Friday evening next witness another of those at homes, which have made the United Service Lodge A. F. & A. M. famous as entertainers. Caravans are made ready for those who visit them from the city. Special selections will be given and a pleasant evening is assured to visitors.

The members of the St. George's masquerade hall committee meet on Wednesday next. Any one having tickets is requested to hand them into the secretary before that date. Merchants having accounts in connection with the hall will read them into the secretary, care of box 678.

Court Northern Light, A. O. F., at their meeting on Wednesday evening, initiated six lodges and received six applications for membership. A large number of members were present to receive the district officers and officers and members of Court Vancouver, who paid an official visit and were accorded the honors of the order, which were responded to by the D. C. R., Bro. Nelson. During the evening's proceedings D. C. R., Bro. T. C. Smith was presented by the district officers on behalf of Court by his district and his son, and his chain and lockets, as a token of their appreciation of the services to Forestry during the past year. At the close of court business, the members and visitors partook of refreshments, after which a Mock Trial was held, presided over by Judge Sherburn. The indictment charged the prisoner with a serious crime, which was ably presented by the Crown counsel and ably defended by the prisoner's counsel, who sought to prove an alibi. The jury after disagreeing finally brought in a verdict of not guilty. Not meeting P. D. C. R., Bro. T. C. Smith had read a paper on the history of the order.

### SHELL FAILED.

Trial of New Projectile Does Not Prove a Success.

Sandy Hook, Nov. 15.—The failure of the Canadian inventor of the shell made here today is ascribed by him to an imperfect detonation of the fuse in the interior of the shell. The army officers, however, claim that they have found convincing proof to the contrary, and say that everything in connection with the test was as perfect as possible to make it in accordance with the inventor's claims. The inventor has decided to give a second trial to which the inventor is entitled, tomorrow morning.

A test made later in the day with the regulation gun on the duplicate target was a complete success.

The gun used today was a specially built piece of ordnance, six inches larger in bore and several feet longer than any now in use, being of 18 inches bore, and 44 feet in length. The projectile was 18 inches in diameter, and six feet in length, containing a charge of 500 pounds of wet gun cotton, the whole including shell, weighing 1,850 pounds. The claim of the inventor was that with a charge of 310 pounds of powder, the shell or torpedo would dislodge any battleship in existence at a distance of 3,500 yards.

The duplicate target on which the regulation gun on the duplicate target was a complete success.

The gun used today was a specially built piece of ordnance, six inches larger in bore and several feet longer than any now in use, being of 18 inches bore, and 44 feet in length. The projectile was 18 inches in diameter, and six feet in length, containing a charge of 500 pounds of wet gun cotton, the whole including shell, weighing 1,850 pounds. The claim of the inventor was that with a charge of 310 pounds of powder, the shell or torpedo would dislodge any battleship in existence at a distance of 3,500 yards.

The duplicate target on which the regulation gun on the duplicate target was a complete success.

### TWENTY THREE MISSING.

Fears That Crews of Newfoundland  
Schooners Are Lost.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—The fishing schooners Nimbus and Campania, crews aggregating 23 men, are missing, and it is feared they were lost in the recent gale. Little hope of their safety is entertained. It is feared that other fatalities will be reported next week as a result of the gale.

### MILLIONAIRE'S AIM.

Wants to Publish a Socialist Paper in  
Canada.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—H. Gaylord Wilshire millionaire Socialist, is here for the purpose of arranging for the publication of his paper called the Crusade in Canada. He has been refused the privilege of the United States mails, and Wilshire is seeking to get back through the medium of mailing couriers existing between the two countries.

### INTERESTING DECISION.

Appeal Decided in Suit For Man's  
Death.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—An interesting judgment was given this morning by the appeal court. P. J. McHugh was killed on the Grand Trunk and his mother sued for damages, but died while the suit was pending. The brother of McHugh continued the suit as his mother's heir. The lower court decided the brother could not inherit the mother's claim, as the benefit to be gained by the mother was personal. The appeal court sustained the decision.

### KANSAS AGAIN.

Three Men Killed in Street Fight in  
Lawton.

Wichita, Kans., Nov. 16.—A special big street fight is going on at Lawton and that three men have already been killed.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broke-Quinine Tablets. A. E. W. Grove's signature is on each drugstore refund the money if it fails to box. 25c.

## Favoring The Foreigners

How Staff of Detectives Is  
Employed to Protect Ameri-  
can Companies

Who Have a Monopoly of the  
Yukon Liquor Traf-  
fic.

Under the heading "Wipe It Out" the White Horse Tribune of October 26 says: It is reported that the staff of whisky detectives employed by the Dominion government to protect the Yukon liquor ring is to be decreased, and that the name of one officious young man in the service at White Horse is on the list of those who will spend the winter outside.

The report is a welcome one, for it is a sad reflection on the government of the country which it is deemed necessary to keep such an army of spies and spotters as have been in the employ of the government from one end of the Yukon to the other all summer.

The cause of the existence of this obnoxious army lies in the objectionable working out of a law that is highly tempered with a contempt for the will of the people and is also a stinging insult to their intelligence—the law respecting the importation and sale of liquors in this territory. It is a law directed against common liberty, with as much consideration for enlightened British subjects as were shown to the wild Indians of the Northwest Territories in by-gone days, but with bolder motives at its back.

A small ring of men—principally foreigners—have, under the law in question, been given the control of the liquor traffic of the Yukon. They have each been granted a so called wholesale license at the nominal cost of \$2,000 for a year. They alone are permitted to land liquor in the Yukon and from them only can one who has a \$1,300 license to retail liquor get his stock in legitimate way.

The monopoly is one out of which outrageous profits are made. The monopolists are also permitted to enter into practical competition with the retailer to whom they sell. There are 181 retailers in the territory; there are eight wholesalers. The retailers pay to the government \$225,300 a year, the wholesalers \$16,000 per year, and yet under the system the combined profits of the eight wholesalers are more in a year than the combined profits of nearly two hundred retailers. A wholesaler can land in White Horse a barrel of bottled beer, for instance, at a total cost of \$28.50. For this he charges the retailer \$55, and the best average profit the retailer can make out of it is \$26, or \$100 less than the wholesaler makes. In addition to this the retailer has about four times as much expense as the wholesaler to eat in on his profits. Take any sort of liquor that the wholesaler deals in and the comparison will be as unjust as it is in the case of beer.

When this liquor law was enacted the ostensible purpose was an improvement on the law of last year. There was also an inward purpose which can be seen at a glance by anyone possessed of clear sight. The money made by these wholesalers is not all their own. Part of it goes to the ring organizer, and he in turn to the secretaries of the bootleg fund, which can be drawn upon for effect on campaigns and other purposes.

Why should any one man or any combination of men conducting the government of this territory have so much liquor they shall consume, how they shall consume it and what the consumption shall cost them? They would not dare do it in any other part of the Dominion and they will not continue their daring here much longer. If they do not wipe out the abominable law, it will go anyway, and they and their imbeciles will go with it.

STEAMER FLOATED.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 15.—(Special)—Steamer Hong Hawkon, ashore near Arichat for 10 days, was floated this morning, and taken to Leunon Passage for temporary repairs.

R. C. STEVENS DEAD.

He Was General Passenger Agent in Seattle of G. N. R.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 16.—The Great Northern railway, dead as a result of a severe cold contracted while attending the Duke and Duchess of York festivities at Victoria.

### HOTEL SYNDICATE.

Eastern Men Have a Big Plan in View.

(Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 15.—(Special)—There is talk of an hotel syndicate being formed in this city for the purpose of obtaining control of a good hotel in each city between Montreal and Vancouver, the idea being to manage the whole number as one enterprise. Mr. George H. Evans is said to be chief promoter. The names of several other citizens mentioned as being interested include Mr. R. M. Gibson, ex-Albemarle W. G. Reid and Ald. Dunn. The proposed capital stock is placed at \$2,000,000.

COLD IN ENGLAND.

Frost and Fog Interfering With Traffic.

London, Nov. 16.—From 10 to 20 degrees of frost, unbroken at night, most of your time and dense fog in most parts of the country, are winding up a week notable for its abnormal weather and are adding to the long list of calamities occasioned by the recent gales. Railroad traffic in and around London is seriously dislocated, while train collisions are reported from various points. The most serious of these was on the London, Chatham and Dover line, when 17 persons were injured.

UNRULY STUDENTS.

Make Demonstration Against Ministry in Madrid.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—A violent demonstration against the ministry was made here yesterday. The disturbance was soon quelled, but the police, but not until street cars had been stopped, shop windows smashed and many persons injured. The students have appointed a rendezvous for tomorrow when a renewal of the disorder is expected.

Twenty Three Missing.

Fears That Crews of Newfoundland  
Schooners Are Lost.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—The fishing schooners Nimbus and Campania, crews aggregating 23 men, are missing, and it is feared they were lost in the recent gale. Little hope of their safety is entertained. It is feared that other fatalities will be reported next week as a result of the gale.

BRITISH TAXES.

Not Likely That Heavier Duty Will be Imposed on Sugar.

London, Nov. 16.—A stir has been created by the rumor that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, would impose another tax of a half penny per pound on sugar, although inquiries by a representative of the Associated Press have shown that the possibility of such a probability is not such an event. It is an unwritten rule of the treasury that no industry shall be tampered with for two years running, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not likely to break through hard and fast traditions; however hard pushed he may be to find a way to carry on the war.

Replying to a correspondent, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the coal tax would be continued next year, but intimated that it would not be increased.

B. C. FRUIT.

From Vernon News.

As an instance of the possibilities of the fruit business in this district, it may be mentioned that Canadian fruit exporters recently shipped a trial consignment of half a ton of apples to Sydney, Australia. Shipments have also been made to Hongkong. There is no limit to the outreaching that our fruit-growing industry can make in the fruit-producing countries in the world. The one thing that can exceed the Okanagan which is often aptly termed the "home of the apple."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broke-Quinine Tablets. A. E. W. Grove's signature is on each drugstore refund the money if it fails to box. 25c.

W. C. MILLER.

The BLUE RIBBON TEA you drank at the Fair was made in the simplest way. You can make it far easier and better at home. Always use the White Label.

## A Local Firm Secures Contract

Albion Iron Works Will Repair the Steamer City of Topka.

How Victorians Were Delayed by Efforts to Travel on Local Steamer.

The contract for the repairs to the steamer City of Topka of the Pacific Coast S. S. company which ran into an iceberg in Taku inlet on the early morning of November 2, was yesterday morning awarded to the Albion Iron Works of this city, who were the successful tenderers for the work. The company, which are quite busy at present, expect to commence work on the steamer tomorrow, on the confirmation of the awarding of the contract being received by wire from the San Francisco office of the Pacific Coast S. S. company. The work which will cost somewhere between six and seven thousand dollars will be completed in about two weeks time.

The City of Topka as she lies resting on the blocks in the dock shows a badly damaged bow as a result of the impact with the ice, which she struck squarely head-on, and stove in her stem badly. The Albion Iron Works will put a new stem and bows in the steamer, and the repairs will involve the placing of ten new plates and the removal and straightening of others.

The local ways and dry dock are all occupied at present, and the Esquimalt Marine Railway company, which operates the ways at Vancouver, has also vessels on the ways there. The bark Hawaii is being repaired there, and the Ida and E. K. Wood have completed their overhaul. At Esquimalt the ways are occupied by the steamer Ida, in which the iron workers will be engaged for some time to come for the repairs to her are extensive. The work on the schooners of the sealing fleet is going on in the upper harbor at the ways there, for one by one the schooners are being hauled out to be overhauled for the coming season's cruise.

### YESTERDAY'S STORM.

High Wind Causes a Scow to Break Her Moorings and go Ashore.

A heavy wind blew about 10:30 yesterday morning. It swept over the city from the southeast afterwards veering around to the southwest and blowing at the rate of 30 miles an hour for some time, and for a short time attaining a velocity of 65 miles an hour. During the period of such which had been measured with three barometers, which the Senator at Esquimalt, broke away from the ship, and after drifting for some distance went on the beach opposite the ship. Fortunately the supplies for the Senator had been transferred to the vessel with the exception of the coal, none of which was lost. The tug Tyee went to Esquimalt and hauled the scow off the beach. She was not injured.

### YUKON STILL OPEN.

Steamer Dolphin Brings Down Number of River Steamer Employees.

Steamer Dolphin, which returned to Seattle on Friday, brought 135 passengers, including 50 river steamer employees. Matthew White, chief clerk to J. Francis Lee, traffic manager of the railroad, was a passenger. He made an inspection trip the full length of the railway, finding that highway in particularly good condition for this season of the year. At White Horse he noted that the upper Yukon steamers White Horse, Bonanza King, Mary Graff, Victorian, Dawson, Casca, Crimmins, Monarch, Anglo-Yukon, Columbia, Canadian and Alaska had gone into winter quarters. The Zealandia, Prospector, and Bailey were at the foot of Lake LeBarge and the Spur at Hootalinqua.

The Yukon was still open, though well filled with slush ice at the time the Dolphin sailed from Skagway on November 10. It was growing colder and the indications were that the stream would freeze over within two or three days from that date.

Going and coming the Dolphin experienced rough weather. North bound she ran through a blinding stowstorm the full length of Granville channel, and returning she encountered winds that at times blew almost a gale.

The Dolphin brought the last shipment of Klondike gold of the season, \$37,000, consigned to the Northern Commercial company.

### TRAVELERS HANDICAPPED.

Victorians Put to Great Expense in Efforts to Travel by Local Steamers.

Within the last few days a number of Victorians who have been engaged as masters, mates and members of the crews of the river steamers in the North, have returned home. The steamer City of Topka brought a number on Wednesday, and on the steamer Dolphin another coming into Seattle, whence they came to Victoria. The recent arrivals include Capt. Tom Lawrence, master of the Athin steamer Scotia, and Mrs. Lawrence, David Stephens, from Athin, Capt. Martin, of the Victoria, and several others.

Many of the returned Victorians have a complaint regarding the service given to the Lynn canal port by the C. P. N. company which they say is very detrimental to the interests of Victoria. There was no Victoria steamer at Skagway from the time the steamer Amur left on October 29, until she returned to Skagway the next day, the day before yesterday, and many of the down passengers were kept waiting five or six days with tickets sold for passage down on the Danube, before being informed that the steamer Danube was not coming north. Had the Danube gone to Skag-

## THE FIGHT AT FORT ITALA

Edgar Wallace Tells the Glorious Story of Botha's Repulse.

From London Daily Mail.

Pretoria, Oct. 3.—In the district of N'Kandila, in the northern portion of Zululand, is Itala mountain. Northward runs the Umvunyeni river, dividing Yvied from the British territory. Within the last few days the famous Ingoo heights, still further west, are also won over again the Blood river, with Rorke's Drift and its ancient history.

Itala is one of the line of fortified posts established during the past few weeks to hold in check the commandos which under Louis Botha had been threatening Natural.

After his success on the Blood river, where he captured Col. Gough's force, Botha moved eastward. To force the drifts and march on Dundee had been his plan, but when at the beginning of his march had been almost entirely of troops, was long before he reached striking distance, garrisoned from end to end. Columns which had been sent and sniped in the southeast corner of the Orange River Colony; columns that had been pawning round Cape Colony looking for rebel farmers; columns that had been resting in unheeded on the edge of Nowhere—they were all in Itala when Botha knocked at the gate. Sweaty and grimy engine-drivers, contemptuous of hidden mine or trap, had driven through the thick forest from eastward, from north; and long, nasty-smelling, troops trains threw off their mules and men, their wagons, their ambulances, and their stores—the scratch Army had arrived.

So Botha moved towards the rising sun, for there are other ways of entering Natal besides well-guarded front doors. Zululand, for instance. Raids into Zululand had been easy enough to accomplish. Unknown commandos had from time to time moved about loosely and without restraint. What had been the scratch Army had gone again, and Botha moved eastward.

So also did British columns, and they arrived some days ahead of Botha. And they spread themselves out along the border line and waited for Botha.

It is advisable to stop and examine with some curiosity the composition of the force that held the position at Itala. Not with enthusiasm nor with reverence, but with speculative curiosity. To enthuse on matters military is bad form; reverence for traditions which common people vulgarly term "splendid" is also bad form. Unknown commandos had from time to time moved about loosely and without restraint. What had been the scratch Army had gone again, and Botha moved eastward.

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## LOCAL NEWS.

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Cartridges

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115 Government Street.

## Kodaks and Films

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer, round trips every Monday and Thursday. Single fare \$1.50; return good for ten days.

Gets His Portion.—According to English papers, W. H. Wilkinson has been given judgment against Close Bros. & Co., in connection with the flotation of the White Pass & Yukon railway company. He is to receive a portion of £250,000, the amount to be decided, with interest at 4 per cent. from May, 1893.

Competitive Drill.—The cadet companies of the public schools are getting ready for the competition in company drill which is to decide the ownership of the cup presented for this purpose by Major Hibben of the Fifth Regiment.

It is understood that there will be two companies from each school and the event will take place at the Central school grounds on December 5.

An Unearned Increment.—A local boot-blank the other day handed a customer a 10-cent piece, which during the day passed into the hands of one of the tellers of a city bank. This knowing banker immediately pounced upon the prize, being one of a collection which sought after by collectors, and worth about \$2.50. It is probable that for something boot-blanks (and others) will scan closely every 10-cent piece they handle.

Farewell Smoker.—At the Coach and Horses on Wednesday evening, a fare well supper and smoking concert was given by the Navy Football club, Mr. Bromley, president of the Waspites club occupying the chair. A very enjoyable evening was spent, the game played on this station being gone over, and the chairman referred to the very pleasant relations existing between the navy and civilian teams, which they have played. Votes of thanks having been tendered. Miss Host Smith and others responsible for the success of the entertainment, the concert was brought to a close with the singing of "God Save the King."

The father of the British Royal Academy, Thomas Sidney Cooper, R. A., who died in 1833, but is not the oldest academician. Mr. Frith, who is still living, became R. A. 14 years earlier than Mr. Cooper, although the latter is 16 years

old. Bro. Smith (U. S. consul) will take the chair.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offer at very reasonable prices office and school supplies. R. T. Williams, manager, 80 Yates street.

Annual Concert.—The sixth annual social of the Majestic Choral Society of the Royal Arch will be held in the Pioneer Hall, Broad street, next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. A programme of songs and solos has been arranged, and light refreshments will be served. All sojourning brethren are cordially invited. Bro. Smith (U. S. consul) will take the chair.

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The Clearance Sale at "The Sterling" will continue until the entire stock is disposed of.

AT THID GROTTO—Hot free lunch, five courses, day and night. Clam chowder always. Call and investigate.

Lecture Today—"Reforms in New Zealand" will be discussed at the Socialists' hall, 28 Broad street today, at 3 p. m.

Annual Dinner.—The members of the St. Andrews' and Caledonian society will hold their annual dinner on the 30th inst. as usual.

Salmon for Japan.—Another lot of salmon arrived from Cowichan yesterday for shipment to Japan. It was brought by the steamer City of Nanaimo.

A Blank.—There were no cases in the police court yesterday morning. A Chinaman was to have been charged with spouting water on clothes, but he suddenly left the city.

Householders Complain.—The police have received complaints of the presence of beggars in the residential portions of the city. They are rough looking men and have given a number of ladies frights.

Now Agency.—Messrs. Deasy & Royals have appointed agents in this city for the Continental Life Insurance company of Toronto. Mr. Woods, general manager of the company, was in the city for the purpose of making the appointment.

The Dyking Commission.—Messrs. C. E. Hope and C. F. Higginson, members of the Dyking commission, were in the city during the week, and on Friday made a conference with P. C. Gamble, government engineer, to which it is understood a programme for the fittings of the commission was arranged.

Death of Mrs. Thompson.—The death occurred at St. Joseph's hospital on Friday of Mrs. Thompson, wife of William Thompson, school teacher and bandmaster of St. Ann's. The deceased was a native of Shannich, and 37 years of age. Her remains will be sent to St. Ann's by this morning's train.

Wood Sawing.—Ald. Yates has given notice that at Monday's meeting of the City council he will introduce a by-law and substitute others dealing with wood-sawing on the streets. The amendment is being introduced with the object of stopping wood cutting by machinery on the streets within the fire limits.

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PRELIMINARY  
OBJECTIONS

Thomas Gifford M. P. P. Elect  
For Westminster, Objects  
to the Petition.

Another step was taken yesterday in the New Westminster election case. The respondent, Thomas Gifford, member-elect, filed preliminary objections to the petition recently filed by James D. Rue, the substance of the objections being as follows:

1. That the petitioner has not complied with the practice of the Supreme court which applies to election petitions.

2. That the address of the plaintiff is not the petition.

3. That petitioner has not endorsed on the petition his place of residence and occupation.

4. That the petition was not properly presented before service, as the proper fees payable to the Crown were not paid.

5. That the petitioner was not a voter, or had no right to vote at the election.

6. That the petition was not presented within 21 days after the election returned.

7. That the petition was not duly presented by filing the same in the office of the registrar of the Supreme court at Victoria.

8. That security was not given as required by statute, the alleged deposit of \$500 in court not having been made.

9. That the petition was not served personally upon respondent.

10. That neither the original nor any petition, with the seal of the court, was shown to him.

11. That the petition was in an envelope when the alleged service was made.

12. That the respondent was not made aware of the nature of the petition and protests against any claimed service upon him.

13. That notice of the presentation and nature of the proposed security was not served upon respondent within one month after the presentation of the petition.

G. H. Barnard is agent and solicitor for the respondent.

BRIDGE TENDERS.

Al. Kinsman Will Move That Those Received Late be Considered.

An interesting and probably stormy meeting of the City council is looked for on Monday evening over the tenders for the new Point Ellice bridge. At a special meeting held last Tuesday, it will be remembered the council decided not to open two tenders from the East, and a supplementary tender from the Albion Iron Works company, which had been received after the expiration of time for receiving tenders. All tenders will be given notice of his intention to move that the decision be reconsidered, and that all the tenders be opened. He will have the support of a letter from the B. C. Electric Railway company, who are contributing \$20,000 towards the price of the bridge, the manager having written asking that all the tenders received be considered. Public feeling too, is strongly in favor of considering all the tenders.

PIPPY LAKE MOLYBDENUM.

Misapprehension as to Value of That Mineral.

The announcement in yesterday's Colonist, of the discovery of extensive deposits of molybdenum on the St. Paul group of mining claims on Pippie Lake, if verified, should be the means of establishing a new and important industry, that mineral is at present in good demand for various commercial purposes. The value of the find is, however, much exaggerated by the despatch, which places the value of molybdenum at \$250 per ton—metal is worth about \$18 per ton. Of course the Pippie Lake deposit may be so associated with gold and copper as to raise the value to the amount mentioned in the despatch.

ARCTIC SCENERY.

Prof. Parkes' Collection of Views Shown at the Victoria.

Prof. Parkes' pictures of Alaskan and Yukon scenery were exhibited last night at a rather small audience at the Victoria theatre. Many of the scenes were very beautiful, the "Midnight Sun," "Arctic Borealis," "Moonlight on the Yukon River," being particularly striking.

The evening pictures of life on the creeks and in Dawson city were interesting, conveying a realistic idea of the hardships suffered by the seekers for wealth in the far north. A number of comic moving pictures concluded an enjoyable entertainment, the only drawback about which was the intermittent quality of the light.

ARCTIC SCENERY.

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On Improved Securities  
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PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Nov. 16—8 p.m.

### SYNOPIST.

Since yesterday an important storm area has crossed this province to the Territories, where it is causing damage. It is expected to extend to Manitoba. It has also caused strong southerly winds and squalls over the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Georgia Strait at Portand, and a general rain along the coast from California northward. A high barometer area, now spreading up the coast may cause a brief interval of fairer weather in this vicinity.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	47	50
New Westminster	48	50
Kamloops	49	50
Victoria	39	38
Calgary	23	54
Winnipeg	4	28
Portland, Ore.	46	50
San Francisco	51	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Saturday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly southerly, generally fair with showers tonight or on Monday.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, mostly easterly with occasional rains to-night or Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 12 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m. noon and 5 p.m.

### SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

Dec. 5 a.m. 49 Mean. 47

Noon. 45 Highest. 50

5 p.m. 40 Lowest. 43

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 28 miles southeast.

Noon. 28 miles west.

5 p.m. 4 miles west.

Average state of weather—Rain.

Rain—18 inches.

Sunshine—18 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed. 29.756

Corrected. 29.785

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected. 29.94

### VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of November, 1901. (Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and the feet above the sill of the English dry dock.

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

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## THE WORLD OF LABOR

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS  
AND COMMENTS

—T. H. TWIGG

## BLESSING FOR THE WEARY.

UT I think the King of that country comes out from his tireless host, And walks in this world of the weary, As if he loved it the most; For him there is no rest, no comfort, with eyes that are heavy and dim. He meets again the laboring men who are looking and longing for him.

He cancels the curse of Eden, and brings them a blessing instead. Blessed are they that labor, for Jesus takes of their bane. He puts his hands on their shoulders, He enters their homes at night; Who like us, shall have a guest the Master of life and of light.

—Henry Van Dyke.

This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the Kirk—The voice came down from above to live with the men who work. This is the rose that He planted, here in the thorn-cursed soil, Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The Nanaimo Boot & Shoe factory has closed its doors. This industry was intended to fill a long-felt want, white-labor-home-manufactured boots and shoes. From the outset the industry received scant patronage, and the anti-Chinese element gave less encouragement than Chinese themselves.

A faction of the labor element of Nanaimo are again after Ralph Smith's scrip. One writer in the Free Press goes so far as to say that a few weeks will see the finish of Mr. Smith's public life. The Herald rises to say that seven years ago the same writer gave Mr. Smith's tenure of public life as six weeks.

Theo. J. Shaffer says that the strike of the steel workers was lost on account of the deliberately false and malicious reports circulated by the daily newspapers. Perhaps no strike was ever misrepresented more than that of the C. & R. R. men, yet the ultimate result was a victory for the men. The loss of the steel workers' strike was largely due to Shaffer's over-confidence in his own ability, and his utter disregard for the opinions and advice of others.

A man who has guarantees that he will be provided with a lot in the cemetery when he dies isn't necessarily carrying graveyard insurance.

In the Trade Union Directory of the Labor Gazette, the Victoria branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is credited with being a subordinate union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. It appears as though the error was made by confusing Vancouver with Victoria.

According to the Labor Gazette there are 25 bricklayers' unions in Canada. The Halifax union is the oldest, having been in existence since 1882. There are 42 carpenters' unions. The first, a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, was formed in Hamilton in 1869. It now includes 28 unions in Canada, carpenters 4, machinists and engineers 34, engineers 6, electrical workers 7, boilermakers 9, shipbuilders and caulkers 4, sheet metal workers 12, stove mounters 2, blacksmiths 6, tool sharpeners 1, horseshoers 3, and jewelers 1.

A correspondent wants to know what constitutes a workingman. As the term is applied by trade-unions, a workingman is one who works for wages and depends upon those wages for his subsistence. A man who lives upon interest paid for the use of money or money paid for the use of land, is not a workingman; neither is he who lives off the products of other men's labor a workingman.

There are 25 Trades and Labor councils in Canada. The Toronto Trades council is the oldest, having been organized in 1881. Hamilton had a central Labor union which was organized in the early '60's, and remained in existence till the formation of the present Trades and Labor council in that city in 1881. The Victoria Trades and Labor council was formed in December, 1889.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, who is working towards the defeat of the re-enactment of the exclusion law of the United States against his countrymen, has captured the hearts of the police society. Mrs. Wu is on her way back to China with three "swallowing Chinese maidens," who are to make their debut at a ball to be given by the Chinese diplomat. The dear working people, are misguided and unduly prejudiced against my countrymen," is the way Wu Ting Fang puts it.

Paying union dues to hold a situation is like paying my rent to be considered a Christian.

The latest official figures give the strength of organized labor in Germany as 994,435. In 1893 the total number of trade-unions was 223,530.

Of 1,140 unions, with an aggregate membership of 88,344, making returns to the A. F. of L. for September, there were only 935 reported unemployed, or 1.1 per cent. In August, 1,122 unions, with 87,900 members, reported 5,190 unemployed, or 5.9 per cent.

The practice of medicine does not appear to be a lucrative profession in Germany. In Berlin there are 1,747 doctors who earn less than \$700 a year. Only 250 make \$2,000 and only 170 more than \$2,500.

There is one law of Japan which people in Victoria might not be unwilling to copy. It is this: When a dog barks at the owner is arrested and sentenced to work for a year for the neighbors, whose slumbers may have been disturbed.

The Kootenay press is not to blame if the Rev. Mr. S. Rose escapes from the clutches without having contracted a case of omnia. Here is the way one paper lays it out: "The one Methodist preacher of the province."

Parliament voted \$120,000 to entertain the Duke and Duchess of York with. The officials at Ottawa are trying to subtract \$300,000 from the sum.

The following table shows the number of strikes and the number of workmen affected by them which took place in the six great countries during 1900 and in the United Kingdom for the same period:

Country. Disputes. Workpeople Affected.

United Kingdom ..... 618. 185,323

Germany ..... 1,188. 227,769

Austria ..... 311. 60,157

Italy ..... 268. 53,276

Sweden ..... 104. 10,290

Denmark ..... 98. 36,990

Further analysis shows that the time lost by reason of trade disputes in the last year for which returns are available amounted to 3,153,000 days in the United Kingdom, 3,751,000 days in France, 287,000 days in Italy, 322,000 days in Sweden, 1,136,000 days in Austria, and 2,820,000 days in Denmark.

The employees of the St. J. Ryacine, Que., woolen mills, who were recently given decidedly the worst of a hard-bargain by arbitrators to whom they submitted, are upon pins and needles again. The arbitrators reduced the manager's salary by 25 per cent. This gentleman declined to accept the award, and the company didn't press for his resignation. The lesser but more numerous employees, want to know why they should accept the reduction.

It is calculated that at the lowest possible estimate 35 per cent of woodmen and miners can neither read nor write.

Omaha has two labor papers, and for saying mean and nasty things about each other they can distance anything in the American political journalistic field, and that's saying a good deal.

"Petty Kings" is the term a United States Judge applies to presidents of trade-unions.

Martin Murphy, of Buffalo, has been ordered by the court to pay \$560 damages for persuading five non-union moulder to stay away from Cleveland during a strike. Unless the verdict is set aside by a higher court, trade-unions of the United States will have another form of oppression to contend with. He who is asked not to go to work during a strike can come down on his adviser for damages.

It is said that the 14,000 men who took part in the great waterfront strike at Frisco, recently ended, that not one was despatched. The strike lasted nearly three months.

The Representative, the paper published at Minneapolis by the late Ignatius Donnelly, has come out for Socialism, and that's saying a good deal.

The administration of Minneapolis has announced that the police department will be put on an eight-hour basis.

The letter carrier of the Dominion will renew their efforts to obtain a 20 per cent increase. One year ago a national agitation was made, and the government promised to make provisions for the increase next year.

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The administration

thrill of pity, when I saw their stems did not reach the water, I let out a tear. Old Dad lay in his bed in the ribbed, ironing, and I thought of his clean, upright life, and of God's promises to such men, and I remembered I fetched a jug of water and filled the flower bowl to the brim, while I felt that I, with my cold heart, was more capable of pity than the Almighty. I had seen men lying on the field, torn and mangled by bullets or knives, struck down in the bright strength of manhood, groaning and dying, while the skies were blue and smiling above them and the starry white flowers laughed up through streams of blood, and yet there was nothing to compare it to me? But though I looked at the white, pale face, that had known only sorrow and suffering since mother died, I swam back upon the pillow, agony written in every hard drawn line, and scorching pain making the eyes wide and bright, I asked that God in His omnipotence would avert the terrible suffering and let the old man die in peace. I don't think I ever prayed before, since I used to say "Now I lay me" at mother's knee. But I prayed now with all the strength there was in me. When I looked at father again his eyes were fixed upon me, and he knew me.

"It is over, Harry," he whispered.

"Dear old Dad, I am glad."

"And rest—rest will come soon."

"Yes," I held his weak fingers in mine, while I knew best how. "Is there anything you want for Dad—before—" my voice failed me here.

"No, Harry." The drawn lips smiled a little. Indeed all the hard lines were softening, and I knew the pain was gone and I was glad even while I felt it brought death nearer.

He had closed his eyes, now he opened them again. There was a radiant look in them, almost like the gay smile I remembered in a younger Dad, twenty years before, only softer, and brighter.

"It has been a great mystery, Harry, he said, "but it is quite clear now. There is law and there is love, and not two, but one in God."

Then he whispered "Mary," my mother's name, and so died. But I am not writing much of Dad, else could I never finish, for every day of his life recorded some deed of solicitude, some act of charity, some secret good done. Yet we were so knit together, he and I, that I can scarcely write of Phillips and myself, but what I must speak of him, too. For even after we had put the quiet likeness of him away, there was something of him still with us, and is with us now, and will be, until the same hand that closed his eyes, shall touch us to, and we shall know that one stage of the journey is ended.

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I knew Phillips loved Dad but I did not think his death would touch her so deeply as it did. I did not see her for a week or more after the funeral, but they told me she was ill. Her father and Trevor were very much worried about her. I had a great deal to attend to, father's business affairs, and my own arrangements for leaving for India. It was Thursday, I was going up to London the following day when I started for the churchyard. I had some bulbs I was going to leave for the gardener to plant in the plot beside mother's. It looked very gaunt and bare now, with its mound of fresh dark earth.

I was walking up the path, when I saw I was not alone in the burying ground. A slender black-robed figure knelt beside Dad's grave. A little figure that did not move as I approached and gazed down at it quietly. I saw she had put a few sprays of lilies of the valley into the headstone, but as the ground was dry and I knew her to be ill, I said gently, "Phillips."

She rose very quickly then, and I don't know whether I was wholly sorry, after all, at seeing her dear face so full of tears, for it was sympathy, and it was Phillips. She pushed her hand into mine.

"I didn't think I could find any more," she said, "but I looked. These were in the thickest part of the wood, where the brook is narrowest."

I pressed her hand gently, and we stood there silently for a little while. I could feel her slender figure trembling. "You will take cold," I said, "you must come home, Phillips."

"Looked at me," she said, quickly. "Unless you would rather."

"I prefer it, if you will. It is damp and cheerless. I do not think of it as you do."

I spoke fast. It was hard for me to mention it at all, for no one understood. "He is not there to me. He is more at home, or with me, Phillips."

"But you suffer, Harry?"

"Yes."

I set my teeth hard for a moment, then I drew her hand through my arm: "Come," I said.

We went out of the churchyard and up the lane in silence, until Phillips said, hesitatingly:

"I don't want you to take me home, yet," and she slackened her pace a little. "But I am a very poor girl," I said, trying to force a little brightness into my voice. "I am going to London tomorrow for I will sail in a few weeks, you know."

"I didn't know," she said in a low voice, "that is—so soon. I thought you would wait for the fall."

"I have nothing to wait for."

We had reached the stile that led into the wood. It was only a short distance from the house. I lifted Phillips to the top. She stopped there and turned to me.

"Harry—" she began softly.

"Yes, Phillips."

She looked away again and did not speak. I waited a moment and then I said:

"I must leave you now, I will be back before I sail to say 'good-bye.' And I raised my cap.

"Harry," she called to me again, and this time her voice was shaking. How slender and childlike her little figure looked in its black dress. Her yellow hair was soft and her hands, those dear hands so white and slim.

"Harry!"

She was crying, I knew it. I ground my heel into the grave fiercely.

"No, no," almost fiercely and I saw "I am waiting," said. "What do you want?" "Are you Phillips?" Shall I go to the house with you, Phillips?"

her face quite changed by weeping.

"What is it?" I said, forgetting everything but her sorrow, "tell me."

I drew her hands down and held them fast. She swayed a little and I lifted her beside me, then as she dropped her head again, I bent and looked into her face,

while quite unconsciously I held her very close to me.

"Come to me, Phillips," I said, rather wildly, "is there some other trouble beside this?" I waved my hand towards the churchyard. "Tell me. Speak to me Phillips."

Her arms went tight about me, her lips were very near my own.

"Harry, Harry," she sobbed, "why don't you tell me?"

"Tell you, what?" I asked, stupidly. "Don't you know, don't you know?"

She looked at me with wide, pleading eyes. "I have," she paused a moment, then she dropped her head, and her voice as I thought she would. She did not know I was at home, and I meant to slip out before I told her.

Langdon. On Sunday morning I went to church and sat behind Phillips. I had not seen her to speak to since before Trevor left. She did not look as unhappy as I thought she would. She did not know I was at home, and I meant to slip out before I told her.

she turned to me, the wood, where I wave "good-bye."

She wore a blue gown and a wide black hat, and her little black-gloved hands covered her eyes as she knelt in the pew. It was very sleep and still in the warm old church, and one or two of the little choir boys were nodding, but Phillips knelt very straight and prim during the service, and I smiled to myself as in response to the rector's "thou shalt do no murder." I heard her soft voice singing, "Lord have mercy upon me, I am innocent little girl!" All of a sudden in the middle of the sermon she turned and saw me. Ashamed of her voice, she turned and saw me. Her face changed its color, back to her very eyes, and she bent her head low. I never remembered of having seen her blush for me before, and somehow it gave me a thrill of absolute delight. I decided I would wait for her at the door. She held out her hand to me, when she met "It's been a long time," she said.

"Yes, longer than I thought."

I walked along beside her, as we passed the grave. I noticed it covered with flowers.

"Phillips?" I looked down at her.

"You don't mind, do you?" she asked.

"Not at all, dear. Will you remember and put them there for my sake as well, when I am gone?"

I asked this in a low voice, perhaps she did not hear, for she made no answer.

"Where is your father?" I asked her as we entered the wood.

"He went to Hampton," she answered.

"I am quite alone and I can't ask you in."

"We will take a walk."

"Or sit down?" suggested Phillips.

So we took our seats by the brook, and sat very quietly, neither speaking to each other. "For a moment I hated to say the good-bye" that was to take me away from my love, and she—but I did not know Phillips' thoughts then.

"I will speak to you," he said.

"He is dead," I replied earnestly. "He is a dead and a coward, and was never worthy of you, dear."

"Oh, hush!" Phillips sprang to her feet again before me. Her face pink and white by turns. "You wrong him every way, Harry. Did he not tell you it was I who sent him away?"

"You Phillips?"

"Yes, I. I didn't want to marry him, but I couldn't."

"Not that, Harry—of course, only I had wronged poor Trevor. It was Phillips, and he had manfully taken the blame to shield her. I was ashamed of us both, yet more of Phillips than myself."

"You are childlike," I said sharply.

"Childish and unfeeling."

She looked at me.

"But Harry," she said, her lip trembling, "I can't marry him if I didn't love him, could I?"

"Oh, that for a woman's love," I said, angrily snapping my finger, thinking of Trevor's white face and the hand I had refused him at parting. "Sick with disgust of myself and everyone I rose to go."

"I must say 'good-bye' Phillips." I began in an unfeeling voice. "I am going away in the morning, and so long as your father is away, won't come over to night."

I held out my hand.

She did not glance at me. I lost all patience with her. Surely she was both childish and absurd, and sick as any summer wind. A woman to be held tightly, and whose love is not felt in the heart.

"Good-bye," and bending her head a little, "God bless you, Harry."

There was a little break in her voice here, and I kept her hand.

"Phillips," I began, "I can't go away thinking this ill of you. Why did you break with Trevor?"

"You mustn't ask me," she said faintly.

"And the day I took your Dad the flowers? The day Trevor came?"

"Oh yes."

"It was the night he died," very softly, "wasn't it Harry?"

"Yes, dear."

"Are you sure it doesn't hurt you to have me talk of it?"

"Quite sure."

"Well, that day, you know, I was with him a long time. Do you remember?"

"Oh Harry."

Her deep reproachful eyes looked at me through her tears.

"Well—for a long time, anyway," I added hastily, "years, you know, and Phillips, I would so much rather think of you as happy and smiling. I have a great deal that is sad to remember."

"Will you let me see you again then?"

I dropped her hand.

STORY EIGHT.

"What was it?" I asked abruptly.

"You said you wouldn't mind," said Phillips reproachfully, looking at her friend.

"I haven't seen you in your uniform, Harry, since you were made captain."

She leaned her cheek against the seat behind her, and tried to steady her voice.

"I want to see you in your uniform."

"But dear this is Sunday, and the clothes are packed away besides. Come Phillips, this is whimsical."

"But Harry," beseechingly, "if I don't see you how shall I know what you look

like there in India, when you are away from me?"

"It's very ridiculous," I said, "very, Phillips, but if you wish it, I will do the uniform, I suppose. When shall I see you again?"

"Come over tonight." Her face was very bright now. "I daren't father forgot me, and the writing forgot me, and held my head in my hands and gazed into the fire, musing, until the fierce whistle of the night train told me that Trevor had gone, and that I too must leave on the morrow.

My business kept me longer in London than I had expected it would, and a week went by before I returned to Langdon. On Sunday morning I went to church and sat behind Phillips. I had not seen her to speak to since before Trevor left. She did not look as unhappy as I thought she would. She did not know I was at home, and I meant to slip out before I told her.

"I will go now, good-bye."

I had only gone a few steps however when she stopped me, "Will you be sure to come?" she asked almost pitifully.

I looked at her graciously. "Would I ever understand her, I wondered.

"Yes, I will come back," said, and I went home and wrote a long letter to Trevor.

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It was late when I did return to the Wild, very bright now. "I daren't father forgot me, and the writing forgot me, and held my head in my hands and gazed into the fire, musing, until the fierce whistle of the night train told me that Trevor had gone, and that I too must leave on the morrow.

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"I will go now, good-bye."</

## MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

## THE HALL MINES REPORT.

The report of the directors of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company Limited, for the year ending 31st June last, presented at the meeting held at London, on 31st ult., states that £24,728 has been spent upon mine development, of which £5,150 has been charged against revenue. The results of the smelting operations would have been more satisfactory but for the decline in the price of silver and lead, which commenced in the early part of the year, was continuous up to the end of the company's financial year, and has been severely felt by the mines producing the ore upon the supply of which the company was dependent; some mines closed down altogether and others, whose product was particularly desirable for the company, and the want of which has materially affected the net returns. The results, however, show that the business is inherently sound, and under normal conditions should yield a good profit. The smelting manager reports that the company's connection as a customs smelter has increased and strengthened. At the beginning of July, there being then sufficient ore in sight, the board decided to convert the small furnaces (which had been previously smelting lead ore), to smelting "Silver King" (copper) ore and the profits resulting therefrom to the mine up to September 30th are estimated at £12,500—while in addition the returns from the smelting department to the same date yield, approximately, a profit of £4,000—so that the debit balance shown in the annual accounts is already more than provided for. While the loss during the year on smelting operations aggregated the relatively large sum of £10,000, the developments at the mine have proved eminently satisfactory, and a profit of over £18,000 is estimated for the past four months.

## THE ATHABASCA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

The B. C. Review of this week reports that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Athabasca Gold Mining Company was held recently in London to discuss with the shareholders' committee, which was appointed at a general meeting of the company in August last, the best steps to be taken to conserve their interests. After the various points at issue had been clearly set forth by the chairman of the committee, and thoroughly discussed, it was decided that the Canadian shareholders should be invited to co-operate with their English confreres in agreeing to an assessment of 4s. per share, by which means sufficient capital would be raised not only to pay off all the present indebtedness of the company, but also to provide the requisite funds to continue the working of its properties. Failing such co-operation from Canada, it is proposed that the English shareholders will assent to the assessment of 4s. per share, which would enable them to free the company from its present indebtedness and to retain the properties until the mining outlook improves.

THE QUEEN BESS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

At one time great things were expected of the Queen Bess mine. It was even for a space the second largest producer in the Slocan district. It paid also a dividend, which under the circumstances was not a justifiable proceeding. The directors now present an exceedingly disappointing report. They say that one breath that this mine carries a vein of exceedingly high grade ore, but the fall in the price of lead is responsible for the poor results of recent operations. Unfortunately this excuse is becoming rather too hackneyed and people wonder how it is that one mine like the Bambler, for instance, with no higher grade ore, can continue to work at a profit all through hard times and labor troubles, while these conditions prove such insuperable stumbling blocks to others. Apart from the fall in lead, the Queen Bess has been troubled by a fall of water, which was encountered after the main tunnel had been driven a distance of 1,700 feet. Hence the directors now state that further funds will be necessary to carry on operations and the British shareholder must again put his hand in his pocket.

## THE FAIRVIEW CORPORATION.

A correspondent from Fairview informs me that the outlook before the new Fairview Corporation is exceedingly promising. Shareholders have responded in a very satisfactory manner to the calls made on them, and 85 per cent. of the new share issue has been subscribed for. The mill will be in operation on one from the dump in the course of a few days, but some delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of various parts from San Francisco. Before, however, the batters will be supplied from the mine it will be necessary to install a large rock-crusher at the hoist and put in a skip-way. This work will not be completed for about a month yet.

## LABOR TROUBLES AT NORTHPORT.

Although Mr. Freechelle has now been in Rossland for several weeks, affairs there and at Northport are still in a somewhat chaotic state. There has been trouble, however, as might be expected, occurring at Northport (in American territory), terminating during the week in the strike foreman being shot and dangerously wounded. Once matters looked in a fair way to satisfactory settlement, Mr. LaBarthe, a most capable metallurgist on the staff of the Trail smelter having accepted the superintendence of the Northport works. But because he took with him certain employees from Trail who were supposed to be union men or union sympathizers, the presumably non-union workers at the Northport smelter raised a storm. Sooner than precipitate another strike at Northport Mr. LaBarthe wisely resigned before actually entering upon his duties at that place. The position at present is in a hopelessly complex condition, and it is only to be hoped that Mr. Mackenzie King will be successful in his difficult role of peace maker.

## CENTRE STAR.

Recent advices from London are to the effect that negotiations have been reopened in London for the transfer of the Centre Star mine in Rossland to capitalists largely interested in the Le Roi group of mines. A rumor some weeks ago that the purchase of the property was contemplated resulted in considerably appreciating the price of Centre Star shares on the Canadian market. These first negotiations, however, were broken off, the vendors being unable to obtain the price demanded. Since it appears a tentative offer has been made by the prospective purchasers and a deal is likely to be arranged provided Mr. Freechelle reports favorably on the property.

## A SOMEWHAT RELATED REPORT.

The report of the directors of the Enterprise Mines Limited, for the eighteen months ended December 31st last, states that although the company obtained possession of the property immediately following its incorporation (May 1898), it was not until the end of February, 1900, that work could be started at the mine, prior to which the only work carried out was the grubbing of the ore already mined and the erection of the necessary buildings for the men etc. Actual working soon revealed the fact that to sort the ore by hand was both expensive and wasteful, and consequently steps were taken for the erection of a suitable concentration mill, pending which shipments were restricted and

last week. Richard Mansfield and Frank Daniel are in Boston; Mr. Joseph Jefferson was in St. Louis; Mr. W. H. Grimes, with "David Harum," played at Powers in Chicago, and Mr. Stuart Robson and the Henrietta were in San Francisco. Mrs. Riske in "Miranda of the Balcony" (another recent dramatization) was in New York as was also Kyle Belieu in "A Gentleman of France."

## BRITISH SUBMARINES.

New Craft About To Be Subjected To Official Tests Almost Ready.

The five submarine torpedo boats of the Holland pattern will shortly be added to the British navy, says a recent issue of the Westminster Gazette.

The vessels were ordered by the Admiralty last year from Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, and are being built at Barrow by that firm in a building specially erected for the purpose.

Captain Bacon, an expert torpedoist, and a picked crew of torpedo ratings, yesterday morning commissioned the torpedo gun-boat Hazard at Devonport. The Hazard will conduct an elaborate series of experiments with the new submarine flotilla, which will also be commissioned shortly.

The new vessels are each 63 feet 4 inches long, with 11 feet 9 inch beam, and a displacement, when submerged, of 120 tons. The main engine will be of gasoline type, developing 100 horsepower, and of 100 revolutions per minute.

The fuel supply will consist of a maximum run of about 400 knots. The maximum speed on the surface will be about nine knots per hour. The main motor will be of the electric waterproof type, giving the vessel a speed of seven knots per hour when submerged. The storage battery will have capacity for a four hours' run at seven knots per hour.

Each vessel is to be provided with means of expelling torpedoes, while in the following conditions and positions:

—At rest, or during run on the surface; before, or after submergence; while availing, at rest, or at full speed, with submerged portion of the running tower emergent to allow observation by the navigator, while running submerged. All the necessary appliances are to be installed to make certain and safe the accomplishment of these conditions:

The armament will consist of one torpedo expulsion tube, located at the extreme forward end of the vessel, opening outward two feet below the light water line. The vessel will have capacity for carrying five torpedoes, each 11 feet 8 inches long. Each boat will carry a crew of seven men. The total cost of the vessels will be £250,000.

The engines will be provided with automatic means of moving the rudders to the vertical position, and automatic means to prevent the vessel from incurring to excessive angles during diving or rising, to keep the depth of submergence constant, to bring the vessel to a horizontal position at the required depth, and to prevent diving to excessive depths. Both steering and diving gear can also be executed by hand gear if desired.

The official trial will consist of a surface run of ten knots at seven knots per hour. At the end of the submerged run a service torpedo will be discharged and strike a target 100 feet long by 16 feet deep, the upper edge of the target being awash and placed at right angles to the surface. During the submerged trial the boat will not come to the surface more than three times from the time of starting until the discharge of the torpedo, the duration of each appearance not to exceed one minute. Suitable masts are to be provided for observation of the boat's movements while submerged.

Daniel Fraley and Miss Van Buren are seen in the little roles of "Lord and Lady Algry." The Los Angeles Times says of the performance there:

"Mr. Fraley does good work in act two as Lord Algry in a more than slightly intoxicated condition. It is a difficult part to play, and therefore Mr. Fraley deserves all praise for his impersonation of the character. As Lady Algry, Miss Van Buren is very sprightly and pleasing. She is as charming as ever, and wears exquisite gowns. Harrington Reynolds plays well as Quarby."

"Blanche Douglas makes a very pleasant Mrs. Tudway. Phoebe McAlister is delightful as Mrs. Volumes. The play is excellently played by J. D. Amory, cast is a very large one, eighteen characters in all. The play is a clever, witty comedy, and is splendidly staged. Algry's apartments make a very pretty scene the scheme of color (Mr. Fraley's own idea), being particularly pleasing."

The Seattle papers speak very highly of the performance of "The Cowgirl and the Lady." The Post-Intelligencer says:

"From the rise to the fall of the curtain the play was characterized by its naturalness, its scenery and good acting. This is the first ranch piece that has not been overdone, with all the people talking too loud, guns drawn every few moments, and, in fact, everything overdrawn and too highly colored."

"Rip Van Winkle" has won fame and money for the Jeffersons, father and son, and according to the favorable notices received by the younger Jefferson, who comes to Victoria with his company on Friday, bids for the curtain to go up. A also Mr. Joseph Jefferson was suddenly taken ill during his engagement at the Fifth avenue theatre, New York, which caused the temporary closing of his tour. Our town dates had to be filled and the question arose as to who should be selected from among his sons to play the part of Rip. After a great deal of deliberation the elder Jefferson concluded that Thomas was the one. He immediately began rehearsals and on the week following opened in Pittsburg, scoring success his first night, which was a source of enjoyment to his venerable father. Since then Thomas has toured the country. He said to resemble his father in looks, voice and action.

On one occasion just previous to opening in one of the large Eastern cities, Joseph Jefferson discharged his property to a number of friends by familiarly addressing him as "Joey." Bagley got drunk right away, and that night paid his way to the gallery to see Mr. Jefferson present "Rip Van Winkle." The angry frau had just driven poor, destitute Rip from the cottage, when Rip turned, and, with a world of pathos, asked: "Den hat I no interest in dis house?" The house was deathly still, the audience half in tears, when Bagley's cracked voice responded: "Only eighty per cent. Joey—only eighty per cent."

The Black Patti Company, "The Devil's Auction" and Willie Collier in "On the Quiet" are early bookings at the Victoria theatre.

Under Chas. Frohman's management the newly dramatized version of "Eben Holden" was presented for the first time last Monday night at the Savoy theatre, New York, with E. M. Holland as "Uncle Eb." Like "David Harum," "Eben Holden" has proved one of the most popular novels of the day and when edition after edition of the book had been sold there was nothing for it but to dramatize the work and once again the successful writer of today is likely to prove the successful playwright of tomorrow. This new comedy of rural life has been dramatized by E. E. Rose, who did a similar service for "David Harum."

Thos. Q. Seabrook, who appeared at the Victoria a few weeks ago was billed for Minneapolis for four nights last week.

Blanche Walsh and a specially selected company was booked to play Janice Mather at the Metropolitan theatre, Minneapolis, on Thursday last for three nights en route to the coast.

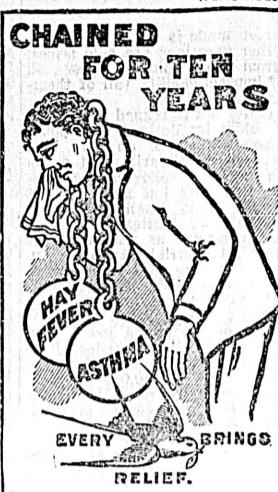
The Grau Opera Company (the original) played in Atlanta and New Orleans

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# ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION OF THE PROVINCE OF B. C.

Happily the individual who in an aimless way essays to speak disparagingly of laws or institutions under which the people live and perhaps prosper after a fashion, can generally expect but scant attention at the hands of the man in the street. But if he also is practical enough to suggest how the disabilities under which the people labor may be removed and can demonstrate the feasibility of his proposal by facts and figures then he owes it not only to himself but to the community to submit it for public consideration.

It is of course a platitude, but we repeat it here as a premise that the railway is the primary essential in all development, industrial or social, and particularly in a mining country. Yet to secure this fundamental necessity it must appear to be an anomaly to even the most casual observer that the same identical formula should invariably be applied with east-iron rigidity to the promotion and construction of railways irrespective of the distinctive character and extent of the resources of the country they may traverse. The natural conditions in this province are such as to differentiate it entirely from, let us say, Manitoba, where there is practically no recognition of this so far as the railway is concerned when it comes to a question of developing the resources of either. We think it would be hard to find anywhere else in the world a country of similar compact extent with or without its climatic and geographical advantages that can present such a wealth, such a variety and array of natural resources as we see in British Columbia and surely it is the part of prudence for us to be alive to and appreciate such a fact else we might just as well live in a country of potato patches.

The president of the Great Northern Railway in the course of an interview recently published in the coast papers said it offset as nearly as we can remember: "The markets of the future are on the Asiatic littoral. The tonnage of the Atlantic was built up catering to the wants of 500 millions of people. On the Pacific are 900 millions. There is a growing demand in this market for our cereals and other agricultural products. Bales on these products from the central producing states are prohibitive. It will then be necessary for congress to raise 200 million dollars on two per cent bonds to irrigate the tract of country 1,000 miles square lying west of the before-mentioned states and capable under irrigation of producing an abundance of similar commodities. Then the United States will dominate the Pacific." Now here we have a Canadian-born American speaking in a commercial sense of course, of dominating the Pacific, and he has already ordered two huge freighters as a means to this end. Nor on that side is he alone in his preparations for expansion on a large scale in the same direction.

Now every good Canadian must be asking himself where do we stand? True we are a lesser people in point of numbers yet we have unique and distinguishing advantages by virtue of our strategic situation. Our one continental railway, admirable as it is, is beset by difficulties, natural and artificial, and while capturing a share of the growing Pacific commerce is not in a position to give a decisive turn to events. None of our public men have sounded the dominant or even energetic note. We refuse to think the prospect has not at least held their attention for none can contemplate the superb natural advantages possessed by Canada in a race for commercial supremacy on the Pacific without being enthralled at the magnificent future it is ours to grasp. But it may have thought of it all must have fallen down in dismay at supposed difficulties for no solution of the transportation problem has hitherto been advanced short of government ownership, and we think of us would hesitate to endorse that under current methods of building railways.

The problem then in front of us is two-fold.

1st.—To build one or more railways from the Coast across the intervening mountains to the fertile plains beyond and,

2nd.—To build them in such a way that they shall be saddled with no huge capitalization and no bonded indebtedness for which the traffic must necessarily be tolled heavily to pay dividends on one and interest on the other. The key to the problem lies in the wealth locked up in the mountains, the distinctive significance of which has been already referred to and unless the race has entirely lost its inherent genius for evolving and adapting special laws to meet special conditions we must keep in mind the unique character of our resources. It seems an incomprehensible thing that we should sit down and thumb over the mining laws of other countries and then fold our hands and with sullen complacency state that since the comparison seems in our favor therefore our laws are intrinsically virtuous and that all discussion is at an end. As well say that the laws of California will compare favorably with those of Nero. This sort of thing is a stumbling block in this country. It is indeed time we made an end of this slavish imitation of foreign procedure and assumed an initiative of our own to solve our problems in a way that our own conditions demand.

As we have already stated the railway stands in a vital and fundamental relation to all industrial development, mining or otherwise. It is with the advent of the railway that the capitalist comes seeking avenues for investment. Railway-building activity is the most eloquent advertisement of a country's resources that we can achieve. We need never expect a demand for our products unless we make them accessible. Now, if we are to accomplish as much by any other method it must needs be a thorough one, and in good sooth we have evolved or rather adopted a method that is but a monstrous imposture as we shall point out.

In Australia where continuous development of the mineral claim is required the value of the prospect is to a certain extent actually demonstrated. It implies a systematic, purposeful plan of development. But our law if and in so far as it is designed to prove the future of a claim in the remotest degree on an expenditure of \$500 in detection and a score. As it is, in recognizing this self-evident fact that we find the prospector doing his assessment work in an aimless, desultory, diffuse and altogether unproductive manner. He walks over his claim, makes an open cut here, sinks a pit there or blasts out a rich chute of ore in another place and lot the assessment work is done.

Although practical mining men are cognizant of all these facts it may be necessary to remind the layman that in the economy of the mining industry the task of proving the future of a prospect to any appreciable extent falls to the lot of the pioneer miner who must have a few thousand dollars to spend on a systematic work. But for what result? The prospector is compelled by deliberate legislative amendment to expend \$500 in this hideously mis-called development work, requiring years of time to one of his finances that he may get a few simple title to his hard-earned discovery. Is more than we can divine. Perhaps it is to prove his bona fides. If so then it is accomplished at a staggering cost as to the country. In this young country as in all similar countries almost our sole capital

is the energy and enterprise of our citizens. Then, it is simply a criminal thing that we should not merely permit but actually authorize the waste of that capital in this purblind, unthinking way. Let us illustrate by figures all taken, we may say at the outset, from the official returns as per annual report of the Department of mines. During the years 1896-1900, a total of 63,000 claims, 12,000 annually have been staked in this province. Only a portion of these are ever brought up to the crown grant stage. Many have \$200 or \$300 expended upon them in the necessarily fruitless fashion required and are abandoned for various reasons. But the great majority represent an investment of at least the minimum \$100 required in annual assessment work. So that it would be an eminently conservative estimate to say that the amount expended upon these prospects in the aggregate in any given year would at least be equivalent to \$100 expended per each and all of them. Then a moderate rate of say 15 per cent, let us imagine this investment of \$100 each in the claims staked yearly during the period mentioned, and we find as per appended statement that on the above basis, and in the short time mentioned, the accumulated value of these investments at the end of the current year actually stands at the enormous total of very nearly \$10,000,000. Utterly and hopelessly thrown away. Not one dollar accruing to the government as revenue. Not demonstrating the future of the prospects themselves by so much as a single word. What then? What? When is it ends? Let us imagine another moderate rate: There were 12,000 records of assessment filed in 1900. Each of these represents (not of course including fees attached) an investment of from \$100 up or a total of at least \$1,250,000 in one year. What have we to show for it? Just 12,000 rat-holes gonged in our hillsides. What an economical people we are! How long are we to continue to sacrifice millions of dollars annually to this ridiculous fetish of proving the bona fides of the prospector or whatever the worthless the motive may be? How long are we to continue blind to the fact that in this age of the survival of the fittest the creation of wealth depends primarily on a rigid economy not of money only, but of time and energy? When are we to learn to apply the most elementary business principles to this our most vital industry? Is there another industry under the sun that could permit of and survive such gross mismanagement? It may be said to be popular knowledge that times without number the prospector faithfully does \$200 or \$300 of work upon his claim only to abandon everything in the end, lured away, perhaps by tales of green fields, or by the lure of the adventure of the long-promised railway or of despairing of the inauguration of a vigorous policy to attract capital to the country, or perhaps working on a claim that could only be made into a mine—all sufficient to build a network of railways in this province, squandered in accordance with the legislative requirements attached to securing a title. Is it not a cruel waste? Then there is the case of the prospector who stands by his claim to the end, makes good his title and waits perhaps ten years for the railway to come through his district without which all his efforts are a barren investment. And while this strife with Nature is going on, what are we doing? Mortifying it is? \$250, and require him to do this amount of work on the provincial government railways. Since one man would be under the disability of having to travel farther than the prospector to the scene of operations it would be necessary to pay him a fare. A crown grant costs the prospector \$500 exclusive of fees, let us say at least half in this half, say \$250, and require him to do this amount of work on the provincial government railways. Since one man would be under the disability of having to travel farther than the prospector to the scene of operations it would be necessary to pay him a fare. A crown grant costs the prospector \$500 exclusive of fees, let us say at least half in this half, say \$250, and require him to do this amount of work on the provincial government railways. Since one man would be under the disability of having to travel farther than the prospector to the scene of operations it would be necessary to pay him a fare. 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